

GRASS TO LOOK AT, NOT TO WALK UPON.

Much Objection to the Restrictions in Force at Central Park.

Shady Nooks and Stretches of Green Closed to the Public Much of the Warm Season.

Picnic Parties Forced to Make Trips to Parks Outside the Limits of the City.

SUPERINTENDENT PARSONS'S REASONS.

Says Constant Trampling Would Make Bare Spots and Kill the Grass—Comparison with Lincoln Park and Others in Chicago.

Central Park is open to some people all of the time, all of the people some of the time, but, unlike the big parks in Chicago, it is not open to all of the people all of the time. The "some" to whom it is open all of the time are policemen.

This has caused a great deal of discussion of late among residents of this city who find their only outings in the principal park of New York. Immense stretches of lawns and deeply wooded sections are closed to them at intervals, and the police are constantly on the lookout for some offender who might be reckless enough to tread on the green sward or wander from the cement pathways in search of shade and quiet.

Many who have not secured permits from the Commissioners have been ordered off the grass where they had gone for a sunny picnic or a few hours of rest among the trees. The result has been a decided inquiry as to what a park is for, and whether or not it is open to the public.

Superintendent Parsons Explains.
Park Superintendent Parsons in speaking of the matter yesterday said:

"I am aware that our parks are not always open to the people, but that is primarily due to the fact that much of the productive soil of Central Park is artificial

HER ARMS AS EXHIBITS.

Mrs. Locke Has Tailor Lamb Arrested for Beating Her in Her Home.

Mrs. Katharine Locke, a widow, living at No. 1129 Broadway, buys dress goods and dresses shopping for the wives of wealthy New Yorkers. She appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against Thomas Lamb, a tailor, of No. 149 West Fifteenth street, whom she accused of robbing and beating her in her apartments on Friday night.

Mrs. Locke, who is a tall, attractive looking, well-dressed woman, said that about ten days ago she advertised for a ladies' tailor, and that Lamb answered it. She gave him a dress to make for \$2 a day. On Friday she discovered that he had cut some valuable goods to make a skirt for her, and, as she alleged, ruined them. For that reason she refused to pay him.

Then, she said, he suddenly attacked her, striking her in the body and pounding her arms until they were black and blue. After that he ran into an adjoining room, seized \$45 worth of goods and escaped. The police learned that Lamb had gone to Newark, N. J. He returned to this city yesterday morning and was arrested. Mrs. Locke exhibited both arms to Magistrate Brann to prove the assault. They were swollen and covered with black and blue marks. Magistrate Brann said that he could not enter the charge of robbery, as the goods had been returned and as Lamb had a lien upon them for a day's work. He, however, held Lamb for examination to-morrow afternoon on the charge of assault.

WHISKEY TO SWIM IN.

Wholesale Dealers Say Their Business Is Being Ruined by an Overproduction of the Article.

The overproduction of whiskey, which caused Kentucky distilleries to shut down, is now annoying New Yorkers. It is not the consumers who are objecting, but the wholesale liquor dealers. They claim that business is being ruined, and in order to determine what steps to take a meeting of representatives of wholesale houses will be held in the office of P. W. Eng & Sons, at No. 208 West Broadway, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The movement had its start in a circular which was sent out by the house of Eng & Sons. In this circular the suggestion was made that on account of the condition of trade it would be desirable to have a national convention of wholesale dealers. The formation of a new national association was advised.

The preliminary draft of a constitution for a permanent organization will be made at to-day's meeting. This draft will be submitted to the National Convention of Wholesale Liquor Dealers, which is to be held in Cleveland on August 31.

E. L. Snyder, the head of the firm of Eng & Sons, said yesterday that the movement of the wholesalers is not antagonistic to the distillers, although the latter will not be admitted in the new organization.

GIRL DEFIES BOTH COURT AND PARENTS.

"I Will Die Before I Go with Them," She Cries to the Justice.

Sixteen-Year-Old Clara Hendy Dramatically Denounces Father and Mother.

Exciting Scene When She Is Ordered to Leave the Home of Mrs. Banta, Her Employer.

THE LATTER HER OWN LAWYER.

Says the Child's Parents Want Only Money and Have Been Cruel—They Aver She Is Being Converted from the Catholic Faith.

Clara Hendy, a pretty sixteen-year-old girl, created intense excitement in Part II, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, by denouncing her parents and refusing to obey the mandate of the Court to return to them.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hendy, who live on One Hundred and Nineteenth street, near Second avenue. Mr. Hendy is sexton of the Church of the Holy Rosary. During a period of hard times for him two years ago, he allowed the girl to accept employment as a nurse. A year and a half ago, she was engaged by Mrs. Mary Banta, of No. 100 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, in whose home she has been ever since.

Clara had been brought up in the Catholic faith and Mr. Hendy conceived the idea that Mrs. Banta was using her influence to have the girl change her religion. He demanded that she return home, but the girl refused.

Mrs. Banta produced the girl in court yesterday, in response to a writ of habeas corpus. Clara attracted attention by her beauty. Her hair of unusual length, her large brown eyes and her bright face made a picture seldom seen in a court room. She refused to look at her parents.

"Your Honor," said Lawyer H. C. Skelly,



SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD CLARA HENDY DEFYING JUSTICE STOVER.

The child's father and mother are trying to regain possession of her. She is in the employ as a nurse of Mrs. Mary Banta, who produced her in court yesterday and who acted as her own lawyer. The Justice ordered that the child return to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hendy. The child sprang to her feet and cried out that she would kill herself rather than go. She afterward ran from the Court House and disappeared.

when the case was called, "this girl's parents are highly respectable people and are legally entitled to the custody of their child."

After he had stated the refusal of the girl's employer to give her up, Mrs. Banta, a handsomely dressed woman of about thirty-five years, arose and herself addressed the Court.

"Your Honor, I am not detaining this girl," she said. "She is at liberty to go home whenever she desires. I cannot well open the door and drive her out. Her parents do not want the child, but money, which they have repeatedly asked for." Justice Stover asked if she would allow the girl to return home at the present time. "Certainly, I have given her clothing and taken good care of her. Last Winter I asked her mother to buy clothing for her and she refused, saying she did not care whether the child wore rags or not."

"There is nothing for me to do," said the Court as Mrs. Banta sat down. "but to award the child to the custody of her parents."

Then the girl, who had been leaning forward, eagerly listening to the proceedings, jumped to her feet, raised her right hand, and shaking it at the Judge, exclaimed:

"I will not go home! I will kill myself first! You cannot make me go home! I will die before I go with them!"

She trembled and remained standing as if expecting a reply from the Justice.

"I have done my duty," said the Court, "that's all I can do. I have directed that she be turned over to her father and mother. If she is not treated properly an application can be made in her behalf."

"But, Your Honor," exclaimed Mrs. Banta.

The girl sprang to her side and clung to her skirts, and the Court pounded his gavel.

"I want to go to them!" she screamed. "I will kill myself first!" Two court policemen hurried the entire party into the corridor. There Mr. Hendy approached his daughter.

"Come, Clara, come home with us," he said, extending his hand toward her.

"I will never do so," replied the girl, and she broke away and ran down the steps, out of the Chambers street entrance.

Mr. Hendy said he would give his daughter until to-day to return home, and if she failed to do so he would cause her arrest and have her committed to an institution.

Father P. H. Wall, of the Church of the Holy Rosary, and Mr. and Mrs. Hendy emphatically deny that the girl was not well cared for at home. Father Wall speaks of the parents of the girl in the highest terms.

STOLE A PILLOW FROM BABY.

Truckman Braun, Mad for a Drink, Robbed a Sleeping Youngster, Whose Mother Caught Him.

John Braun is a truckman when he works. He lives at No. 431 East Broadway, when he is out of jail. Tuesday night Mrs. Annie Flinn, of No. 415 Canal street, laid her twenty-month-old child on a pillow in the hallway of her home and ran up the street a few doors to a grocery.

She was back in a few moments and met Braun at the door. He carried a large parcel wrapped in newspaper. She thought he had her baby, but its frantic yells came from the hall door and convinced her that his plunder was not so valuable. She accused him of theft and tried to take the bundle from him. He struck her in the face and ran up street.

Braun's legs were drunk and he could not run faster than Mrs. Flinn, who, oblivious of the baby's wails, gave chase until Father Flinn, a German householder, stood in the way.

The breathless woman told her story in Centre Street Court yesterday and Braun, who had recovered his sense of shame and had some appreciation of his situation, pleaded with both to be let go.

"I don't know why I took the baby's pillow," he said, "except that I've been out of my mind for a long time, and I wanted anything that could turn me into whiskey."

He seemed pitifully next delirium tremens, and the Magistrate held him for trial, and the Attorney-General of New York State would be pleased to do anything within their power to promote such a settlement.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the depositors' committee of reorganization, said that there was no doubt of the legality of the Banking Department's power to permit the bank to resume business under the proposed arrangement by changing demand deposits into time deposits if the bank and its depositors should so agree.

A regular Bowers show by Bowers boys at the Thalia Theatre this evening for the benefit of the Junior Republic Fund. Go or see miss the chance of a lifetime.

Some of Chimmie Fadden's best specialties.

Died After Twenty Cigarettes.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19.—As the result of an attempt to see how many cigarettes he could smoke in half an hour to win a wager, fourteen-year-old George W. Ellwell died today. The boy was lighting his twentieth cigarette when the half-hour was up. He was taken sick during the attempt and died this morning.

Low Rates, G. A. R. Encampment.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell Aug. 20, 30 and 31, excursion tickets from New York to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4, at the exceedingly low rate of \$28, good return until Sept. 18, with extension to Sept. 30, if deposited with joint agent at St. Paul on or before Sept. 16.—Advt.

DEMOCRATS HAVE NO CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Scores of Men Doing Work Merely for the "Good of the Cause."

The Committee Will Issue an Appeal to the People for Money.

Do Not Want an Enormous Sum, but Must Have Enough for Legitimate Expenses.

WANT TO EDUCATE THE CITIZENS.

Printed Matter on the Financial Question Will Be Mailed to Voters—Republicans Well Supplied with Cash.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The Democratic National Committee is going to run a "poor man's campaign." It can do nothing else. So far it has been able to pay its bills, but that is all. No wealthy bankers, railroad presidents and selfish interests of money are favored by the Chicago platform. No Trust or monopoly sees gain in Democratic triumph. All of these allied interests of pelf are for McKinley and the gold standard, and to Mark Hanna's touch alone are their strong boxes opened for lavish campaign contributions.

Fat frying is exclusively a Republican process. The Democratic campaign purse is lean. The Republican elephant has stepped on it surely enough. That fact is visible, and the contrast is notable. The Republican Congressional Committee occupies an expensive suite of rooms, a whole floor of the exclusive and gilded Normandie Hotel. There are high-salaried secretaries, clerks, stenographers and typewriters by the score, and 150 employees are busily engaged in shipping documents to the inquiring voter.

The Democratic Committee is housed in the annex to Wormley's Hotel, an ancient structure too out of date to command a permanent tenant. With the Silver party and the Populists there will be a joint tenancy of the remainder of the building for the campaign. But there are only six paid employees on the Democratic roll.

Give Their Services, Gratis.

All the rest are earnest volunteers, who give their services freely to the cause they hold dear. Some twenty-five labor through the day, and at night from fifty to sixty Democratic workers, with coats off and sleeves rolled up, work until a late hour addressing and mailing documents to every section of the country. There is no doubt as to their earnestness and willingness. Were there demand, 500 volunteers would be on hand. This is a people's campaign, and the people are running it with all the enthusiasm and haste of a volunteer fire company.

Were it not for this free aid, the committee would be hard pushed for funds to pay its printing bills. As it is, so far all bills have been promptly met. As for the future, plans are maturing. Every dollar has got to be made to do ten dollars' worth of work. But the dollar must be had. Within a few days a call will be out for popular subscriptions. Popular subscriptions made Democratic success possible four years ago. They will be relied on to furnish the sinews of war this time. The people will be asked to give what they can to the cause—anything from 10 cents up. It is their right, and they will cheerfully make the needed sacrifice. The silver forces have no millionaires, but they have the millions. Millionaires are apt to be selfish; the millions are always generous.

Corruption Fund Not Needed.

The Democracy needs no corruption fund. The people are with it. Where Mark Hanna has one paid worker the silver forces will have a score of volunteers. It is only a question of getting the information into the hands of the people. A dollar bill will pay for printing and mailing enough documents to convert a hundred voters.

Chairman Jones's committee is equally short of funds. It has been slow in organizing. Several important matters made delay imperative. But within a week everything will be working smoothly. It must not be thought that nothing has been done. The real work of getting the masses in line for silver has already been accomplished. The members of the National Democratic Committee began over a year ago to do strong work. They carried the Chicago Convention for free silver by a two-thirds majority as a result. Yet their whole campaign cost less than \$25,000, four-fifths of which was for free silver literature. They have learned how to make a little money go a long way.

National campaigns are necessarily expensive, but in this one the silver forces will not spend one dollar where their opponents will spend ten. So far as the Populists are concerned they have learned to run campaigns without funds, and they do it surprisingly well. They are as proud of their poverty as the Republicans are of their wealth.

UP THE WRONG TREE.

Kahn's "Bar" Was Unwarranted and Alleged Club Gamblers Are Discharged.

Police Captain Stelkamp last Saturday night raided the Elmwood Club, at No. 213 East Fifty-eighth street, on the strength of a complaint that it was a gambling institution. He arrested George Schan, Nathan Probst and nine others, who gave fictitious names.

In Yorkville Police Court yesterday Magistrate Kudlich discharged all the prisoners, there being no evidence that the club allowed gambling.

The complainant was Isaac Kahn, of No. 128 East Ninety-sixth street, who said that the club owed him money for cigars. He said that between January and April he had wagered \$225 in poker sittings at the Elmwood Club.

It was proved that the house now occupied by the Elmwood Club was then conducted by the Lavasoulia Club.

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and will not stand the wear and tear that the trampling of feet and constant use will put upon it. It takes a great many years for a lawn to become firm and strong enough to stand use all the time, and then the soil must be natural. Originally Central Park and other parks down to the Battery were nothing but rocks and sand, and the earth that is now doing the producing has been filled in.

"There are some fine parks just outside of this city always open to visitors and picnic parties. Take Van Cortlandt, Bronx, Pelham, Crotona, St. Mary's, Clarendon and Cedar parks as instances. There are no restrictions whatever."

"Are not those parks so far out of New York that it takes time and money to get to them?"

"Yes, most of them are, but in Central Park we have special days and special privileges that are granted upon application. The May picnics are always attended by thousands of children and adults, who are permitted to do as they please. There is the lower ball ground, the Green, Children's Lawn, Pigeon Hill, the Ramble and North Meadow, all of which have been at the service of the public on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays. After a month or two of such parties and gatherings the grass is in a poor condition, and if the month is short of moisture the grass dries up."

"There are many smaller parks within the city limits that are never open to the people, except as promenades. There are the Battery Park, City Hall Park, Tompkins Park, Madison, Union, Washington, Bryant, Stuyvesant, Corleais and East River parks. It would be impossible to preserve them all if such liberties were allowed."

Cuts Paths in the Grass.

"The main difficulty seems to be that people passing over a piece of grass make bare pathways. It is then necessary to lay new sod, and it is difficult to get new grass to grow in artificial ground. There is no other park like Central Park in the United States, in the amount of special care required."

The sparseness of the soil and its inability to produce vigorous grass is the basis of the Superintendent's argument, but a very considerable acreage, especially among the small sinks and depressions in Central Park, is natural soil and very productive.

In Lincoln Park, Chicago, any day when the weather permits may be seen gathering in swarms hundreds of the birds, who have lunch parties and romp around on the green carpet of nature to their hearts' content. From one end of the week to the other it is allowed and no permits are necessary. Only the cold weather and the appearance of the grass in winter can drive them off. There is no police interference and everybody can help himself.

In Central Park last week, when the weather would have justified the use of the shade and lawns, not a human being was in sight except those on the paths, who were looking longingly at the beautiful but forbidden expanse of grass.



WHERE DEVOTEES OF THE KNEIPP CURE WANT TO STROLL BAREFOOT.

A committee from the Kneipp Verein called on the Park Commissioners yesterday to ask permission for its members to walk shoeless and stockless over grassy lawns in Central Park. The committee declared there were now three bare walks while the dew is on the grass. The request was referred to Superintendent Parsons, who will select a place for next Monday. Mr. Parsons says he is in favor of granting the request.